

ESTANCIA NEWS-HERALD

News Established 1904
Herald Established 1905

Estancia, Torrance County, New Mexico, Friday, February 2, 1912.

Volume VIII No. 13

A Change

The News and Herald have been consolidated and will hereafter appear as one paper, the weekly under the name of the Estancia News-Herald and the daily as heretofore under the name of the Daily News.

A partnership has been formed between J. A. Constant and Annie Porter as owners, and the undersigned becomes the editor and publisher, Miss Porter being relieved of work in connection with the publication and receiving a share of the earnings on account of her ownership interest.

It is scarcely necessary to say that this has been an unprofitable field for two newspapers, and it is believed that by consolidating, the paper may be made to earn a reasonable compensation for the work and investment, and at the same time the patrons may be given better service for less money. Everybody here recognizes the fact that at present the business in this field is not sufficient to sustain two papers. When the time comes that there is business enough to support two papers as separate publications, the owners of this paper will be as ready as the public to welcome another paper, but until that time arrives it is hoped that the public will be satisfied with the one.

As to business, the prices for advertising, job printing and subscription will not be advanced, but will remain as heretofore in force and every effort will be made to give prompt and efficient service. The plant will be improved in order to increase its efficiency as fast as the income will warrant.

As to politics, while the editor has very emphatic views and as a matter of course would like to reform the earth and convert it to his way of thinking, under the circumstances and as long as there is but one paper here, he agrees to keep out of it entirely so far as these columns are concerned. Political matter, furnished by authorized persons will be printed for all political parties and candidates with appropriate heading and signature, stipulating only that personal abuse and libelous matter is barred; and printed matter in the form of a paper or otherwise will be printed for those who desire it; all at actual cost of labor and material—no charge for space. Convention and caucus calls, and notices of public meetings for all parties and candidates will be printed gratis. Everybody shall have an absolutely square deal in these matters.

The subscription lists are somewhat tangled, and there are a good many duplications. Every effort will be made to straighten these out as quickly as possible, and patrons will confer a favor by calling attention to any mistakes. Where patrons have been taking both papers, credits and

debts will be extended in one account.

I solicit your patronage and help in boosting for The Land of Sunshine in general and the Vale of Estancia in particular.

Most sincerely,
J. A. CONSTANT.

Attorney Isaac Barth of Albuquerque came in on the noon train today.

Attorney H. B. Hamilton of Carrizozo is here on legal business.

Rice Pettis came over from Albuquerque to visit his mother, Mrs. J. F. Lassiter.

Attorney Frank Fleming came up from Willard on the noon train.

Mrs. Miunie Brumback came in on the evening train, from Santa Fe.

The next regular meeting of the Royal Neighbors will be held Feb. 10th at Mrs. Bainum's. All members are requested to be present.

WEATHER REPORT

Tonight fair with rising temperature in Northeast portion. Saturday fair.

Robert J. Lentz has accepted the position of assistant Postmaster.

New Mexico History

(By Fredrick J. Haskin.)

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 27.—Youngest among the states, New Mexico is oldest among the communities of the union. It was the center and principal seat of the highest civilization of the aboriginal inhabitants of what is now the United States, and later it was the administrative focus of the earliest European colonization in our territory. That it, and its companion state, Arizona, were the last divisions of the contiguous continental dominion of the republic, whose people were admitted to the full measure of the privileges and responsibilities of Americans, due, in part, to the events of the past that make the story of New Mexico unique among the histories of the states.

Credulous Spain in the sixteenth century accepted as true a story that 800 years earlier a bishop of Lisbon, fleeing from the Arabs, had escaped to some islands in the west and there had founded seven cities. The Mexicans, whom Cortez overcame, explained the origin of their race by saying they had issued from seven caves in the north. The European myth and the American folklore tale were compared

and it was but natural that a search should be made for the seven cities of Cibola. Cabeza de Vaca wandered across the continent to Mexico and in 1536, told wonderful stories of the stone cities he had heard of.

The viceroy sent Fray Marcos de Niza, a Franciscan friar, on an expedition to investigate. This was the first party of white men to enter what is now New Mexico. They came in sight of a five-story terraced Indian village and hastened back to tell great tales of rich cities whose walls were bursting with silver and gold. Under the great Coronado, the Spanish in 1539 set out to reduce these rich cities, but Coronado found only the Indian pueblos. He had, it is true, found the evidence of the highest state of society existing in America north of Mexico, but being in search of treasure only, he was disappointed. Forty years later, in 1581, pious monks extended their missionary efforts into the territory and it was given the name "New Mexico," largely because the people so closely resembled the inhabitants of Mexico proper.

The first considerable colony was planted in 1598, and after moving two or three times, was permanently established at Santa Fe, which is, with the exception of St. Augustine, in Florida, the oldest city in the United States. Santa Fe was founded some time between 1603 and 1607 on the site of a ruined pueblo and since that time has been, save for a few years following the Indian revolution of 1680, the capital and seat of government for the territory.

When the Spanish established their permanent government here, a government that was to exercise its authority for more than 200 years, John Smith had not yet sighted the capes of Virginia, the Mayflower had not sailed on its momentous voyage, and the rise of an English-speaking nation in America had not been dreamed of.

Yet these same Spanish colonists found on their arrival here an orderly people, gracefully engaged in agricultural, inducing the desert to flower by means of artificial irrigation, submitting themselves to a system of government that is continued in their pueblos to this day, and possessed of inconsiderable skill in the mechanical arts.

Word has been received from Miss Myrtle Tuttle that she reached Austin all right, and the meningitis quarantine has been raised. She thinks she will take a position as teacher of stenography in a new school that is to be established in a neighboring town.

U. S. Commissioners O. K.

Jan. 26, 1912.

Dear Sir:—

We have received many communications in regard to the legality of acts of the United States Commissioners in taking land proofs. As will be seen by the enclosed communication from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the office of the court commissioner has been abolished, and all their acts are nugatory, and although the office of the United States Commissioners were probably vacated upon the admission of New Mexico as a state, they are still regarded for the purpose of taking land proofs as de facto officials and will be allowed to take proofs until such time as the United States Judge for the State of New Mexico is appointed and qualified.

We would appreciate it if you would give this letter publicity as many settlers who live a distance from the land offices or County seats will be saved the time and expense of going before said land Officials in order to make either their filings or final proofs.

Respectfully yours,

George Curry

H. B. Fergusson

Members of Congress.

January 26, 1912.

To the Register and Receivers:
Sirs:—

Supplementary of instructions communicated by office telegram of Jan. 9, 1912, you are advised that admission of the State of New Mexico to the Union operated to effect an abolition of the offices of United States Court Commissioners. (Mechem on Public Officers Sec. 408; Throop on Public Officers, Sec 304, 315.) Official acts performed by any such officer subsequent to that event must be regarded as wholly nugatory.

It will be necessary, consequently, to reject final proofs and other papers submitted or completed before such officers after the date of admission, as aforesaid.

It is also considered that the office of United States Commissioners were vacated as a consequence of the admission of the State and the abolition of the tribunal by which the then incumbents were appointed. As the office continues to exist, however, the official acts performed by such incumbents, assuming and claiming authority by virtue of their original appointments, will be treated as the acts of an officer de facto, and valid as to the public, until such time as their official status may be determined by the action of competent authority. (Throop on Public Officers, Secs. 631, 639.)

In accordance with this con-

clusion, proofs submitted and papers completed before United States Commissioners in office at the date of the admission of the State into the Union, and thereafter continuing to perform official functions, will be treated and regarded as valid until such time as the status of such officers has been considered and determined by the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico.

Very respectfully,
Fred Dennett, Commissioner.

An Important Industry

A very important and valuable asset of New Mexico which has apparently been overlooked in the preparation of statements of resources of New Mexico is that of the valuable furs and skins which are shipped out of this state to the various states in the east. A conservative estimate of the annual amount of business done in this line would be one hundred thousand dollars which amount is distributed amongst about three hundred trappers.

The Howell Mercantile Co., received a fresh car of Red Seal flour and bran yesterday.

A subscription is being taken for money to shoot the A. J. Green well, and nearly \$300 the amount desired, has been subscribed.

One of Estancia's eligible's bought a piano a few days ago. He says that it is for his own use. We will take his word for it.

Attorney Davies came down from Santa Fe this evening.

Thos. White came in on this evening's train from Santa Fe.

Tonight and Friday fair, not much change in temperature.

The Democratic state committee is to meet in Albuquerque February 12th.

It is said that John B. McManus, city clerk of Albuquerque, is to be warden of the penitentiary without doubt.

The Owen contest against Van Stone was dismissed by the supreme court, which thought it had no jurisdiction.

World's Stock of Pigs and Sheep.
It is estimated that the total number of pigs in the world is 150,000,000, and of sheep 550,000,000.

Skeptical.
It may be that a barking dog never bites, but we refuse to take any dog's word for it.

The Welcome Friend.
Nothing is there more friendly to a man than a friend in need.—Plautus.